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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +28°C. Minimum 9°C.
Sun sets today at 7:08 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:44 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

KABUL TIMES

VOL. IV, NO. 57

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1965, (JAWZA 12, 1344, S.H.)

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shar-e-Naw near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

PRICE Af. 2

De Gaulle Hails Afghan People At Banquet In Honour Of His Majesty

PARIS, June 2.—

PRESIDENT Charles de Gaulle hailed the Afghan people for their tenacity and courage in a speech here Tuesday night at a gala dinner in honour of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan.

Speaking in the glittering Banqueting Hall of the Elysee Palace, President de Gaulle said that despite centuries of wars and invasions Afghanistan had retained its individuality.

France's link with Afghanistan went back to the archaeological expedition of Alfred Foucher in 1922, said the President. Since then teachers, lawyers and doctors had also visited Afghanistan and established a "community of culture" between the two countries.

Afghanistan was now working to bring about the great economic and social change imposed by the modern world, said President de Gaulle, and in this work could hope for the practical help of France.

He said "new conditions" now prevailed for strengthening friendly co-operation between the two countries. Under the leadership of His Majesty the King great efforts, he added, are being made towards economic development of the country. France now has a stable financial and monetary system and therefore can increase its part in the economic and cultural development of Afghanistan.

The dinner was the climax of Their Majesties' activities during

Italy Celebrates Its National Day



Giuseppe Saragat President of Italy

Italy is celebrating its National Day today.

Once a primarily agricultural country, Italy has made great strides in industry since World War II. Now it is one of the leading producers of industrial and electrical machinery, automobiles, steel products and textiles. Italy's merchant marine is among the biggest in the world.

Relations between Afghanistan and Italy have been friendly and amicable and they are progressively being strengthened. Italy was among the first nations to recognise Afghanistan's independence. Since then technical and cultural relations between the two countries have been expanding.

Italian archaeologists have contributed a great deal to shed new light on our ancient history and to preserve our ancient relics. As a result of closer technical and cultural cooperation a number of Afghan students are receiving higher training in Italy.

On Italy's National Day the people of Afghanistan congratulate the government and people of Italy and share their happiness.

the first day of their three-day state visit to France.

Replying to President de Gaulle's speech His Majesty expressed happiness over the existence of cultural ties between Afghanistan and France and mentioned French assistance in this field since Afghanistan regained its independence. His Majesty hoped that co-operation between the two countries would be extended to other fields in the same spirit.

He said: "The people of Afghanistan fought for over a century for their independence. And then they began the difficult task of national reconstruction. Our present-day fight is more difficult than our armed struggle. Now we have to struggle for peace and to exert our efforts towards cultural, economic and social progress which could not be accomplished in the past."

The Afghan monarch said that Afghanistan was following a policy of non-alignment in international affairs. "We consider this policy a guarantee of our independence," His Majesty continued. "We will not align ourselves with any bloc. We hope to have good relations with all countries."

His Majesty said the big powers who confront each other in a dangerous way in other parts of the world are co-operating in Afghanistan for its progress with utmost understanding.

"At the same time," His Majesty added, "such a policy provides us with an opportunity to judge international issues with impartiality and to pass a verdict upon them only on the basis of maintaining justice and strengthening peace throughout the world."

His Majesty mentioned the ratification and enforcement of the new Constitution and added although the new national document contained all the principles of a modern democracy, in it Afghanistan's moral heritage and historical and social conditions had also been fully taken into consideration. The Constitution however was only a starting point and as a result of its realistic application Afghanistan will advance on the path to progress.

His Majesty praised the assistance rendered by France to developing nations of Africa and admired the initiative Gen. De Gaulle had shown in his realistic and bold actions for the elimination of colonialism.

Earlier in the day His Majesty and President de Gaulle had 45-minute talks in the Elysee Palace.

According to DPA, the two heads of state had a general discussion of the world situation, with special emphasis on relations between the two countries.

After their talks, the President invited Their Majesties to a luncheon at the Palace.

French Premier Georges Pompidou and Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville also attended the luncheon.

During the luncheon His Majesty presented President de Gaulle with Afghanistan's highest order—the Grand Necklace of the Order of Lmar Aala.

In return, President de Gaulle presented the Afghan monarch with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Later in the afternoon His Majesty placed a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier in the Arc de Triomphe. He was accompanied by (Contd. on Page 4)



Their Majesties are shown with President and Mrs. de Gaulle at Elysee Palace yesterday.
(Press Ministry Telephoto)

2,000 More U.S. Marines To Leave Santo Domingo

WASHINGTON, June 2, (AP).—

PRESIDENT Johnson announced Wednesday that he has ordered the withdrawal of around 2,000 U.S. marines from the Dominican Republic—about one half of the marines remaining in the revolt-torn country.

This is in addition to the approximately 3,400 men withdrawn through last weekend.

However, the total of U.S. army paratroopers and marines still in Santo Domingo is about 17,000.

At the peak of the U.S. intervention, there were 21,800 U.S. military personnel in the Dominican Republic, officials said.

Johnson made the announcement of the new withdrawal at a news conference, his first since April 27. The following day—April 28—was when he first ordered in the U.S. forces.

The marines now being pulled out include one battalion plus headquarters personnel, totalling about 2,000.

The President said "the situation in the Dominican Republic continues to be serious." But he said the Brazilian and American commanders on the scene had recommended the force reduction, and he welcomed continued efforts by the Organisation of American States to strengthen the OAS role there.

Johnson also announced he

plans to go to San Francisco later this month for a United Nations session commemorating the organisation of the world body.

He said the General Assembly will hold sessions marking its 20th anniversary June 24, in the California City. The President said he intends to go there and address the Assembly.

He said he is sending congress a message asking for funds to carry out his programme of development in Southeast Asia. "We do not intend that the opponents of freedom become inheritors of man's struggle for a better life," he said.

The groundwork for the development plan has been laid by discussions conducted by special presidential envoy Eugene Black, former World Bank President, and others, Johnson said.

Johnson reviewed the low economic state of South Vietnam's population, and the lack of medical care, which he said contributed to reducing the life expectancy to about half that in the United States.

Masa Inspects New Industries In Northern Provinces

MAZAR-I-SHARIF, June 2.—The Minister of Mines and Industries Mohammad Hussain Masa, now touring the north inspected different departments of the vegetable oil factory, the installation work on the new oil mill, the Bakhtar Industrial Company, the cotton ginning and pressing plant, the workshop for repairing technical equipment and the installation work of a diesel generating plant for the city.

The Bakhtar oil mill, which was installed three years ago, is producing 1,000 tons of vegetable oil annually. With the completion of the new oil mill the production will be doubled. A factory official said that the plant also produced 300,000 bars of soap every year. Soap production, too, will be doubled when the second plant goes into operation.

The Bakhtar Industrial Company can process 10,000 tons of cotton annually for export and also for sale to the textile company. The factory employs two foreign experts and 120 workers. The Minister encouraged the workers to work harder and expressed hope for the further expansion and development of the plant.

Murderer Of Two Climbers Hanged

KABUL, June 2.—The murderer of two West German tourists was executed by hanging yesterday at the Central Prison here.

Last year, Nasrullah, a resident of Badakhshan, northern Afghanistan, murdered Erwin Rinkl and Walter Straass two citizens of West Germany and injured a third while they were on a mountaineering expedition in the areas of Takhar and Badakhshan provinces.

After due processes of law and the court's verdict Nasrullah was condemned to death. Dawran, also an inhabitant of Badakhshan and an accomplice of the murderer, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

KABUL, June 2.—The Yugoslav Ambassador in Kabul met Mohammad Khalid Roysan, Deputy Minister of Press and Information, yesterday to discuss the possibilities of expanding cultural and scientific co-operation between the two countries. He also presented a number of books and art works for the Press Library.

U.S., USSR Table Disarm Resolutions

UNITED NATIONS, June 2.—

The Soviet delegation tabled two draft resolutions, one recommending all states which have military bases in other countries dismantle them immediately and not set up such bases in the future, and the other relating to the problem of prohibition of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons.

The United States proposed the conclusion "without further delay" of an international agreement to bar the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The American delegation also called for resumed negotiations "as a matter of priority for a comprehensive treaty to ban all nuclear weapons testing."

The draft proposed the conclusion as soon as possible of an agreement to halt all production of fissionable material for weapons use, and to transfer to non-weapons use sizeable, agreed quantities of such material.

The American delegation said that the 18-nation Geneva Disarmament Committee should deal

with these questions, reconvening for the purpose as soon as possible.

It should also "explore with a sense of urgency a freeze on the number and characteristics of strategic nuclear offensive and defensive vehicles which would open the path to early reductions in such vehicles."

The Soviet draft resolution on the liquidation of foreign bases was drafted with due account taken of the desire of the peoples to normalise the international situation by removing such a dangerous factor as the presence of foreign troops and military bases in other countries, Soviet Representative N. T. Fedorenko said.

The Soviet draft resolution says that foreign military bases are used as an instrument of pressure on other countries in which they are situated, an instrument for the preservation of colonialism.

The Soviet representative recalled that the Cairo Conference of heads of non-aligned states and governments clearly expressed the

will of the peoples to liquidate foreign bases and to withdraw foreign troops. The events of recent times—the United States aggressive acts in Vietnam, in the Dominican Republic and in other parts of the world have worsened the international situation to a very dangerous state. And it is time for the United Nations organisation, the Soviet delegate stressed, to take concrete decisions in the interest of maintaining international peace and security.

The other Soviet draft resolution urges all states to take steps toward the earliest conclusion of a convention banning the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons by calling for this purpose a special conference with the participation of all states of the world not later than the first half of 1966. The draft suggests that pending the conclusion of the convention, all nuclear powers should come out with statements that they will not be the first to use these weapons.

Contd on page 4

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KABUL TIMES

JUNE 2, 1965

Tasks For Algiers
Summit

Preparations are under way in Algeria for the second summit conference of Asian and African countries. More than 60 nations are expected to attend this historic gathering which, we hope, will make an important contribution towards further Afro-Asian cohesion on the one hand and strengthening of world peace and international co-operation on the other.

The conference is taking place at a time when the international situation is far from encouraging. Since the good start made in improvement of East-West relations in 1963 little progress has been made. We hope that the second conference of Asian and African countries will be able to pave the way for new moves to improve the international situation. Last October when the leaders of non-aligned nations met in Cairo the world situation and specially the position of the United Nations was not as discouraging as it is today.

In three successive speeches during the last two weeks, U. Thant, the United Nations Secretary-General, has warned against the indifference of members towards the solution of problems with which the world body is faced. It will not help if everyone waits for others to take the initiative. The Afro-Asian group has always stood for a strong, effective and representative United Nations. It is the general consensus that the world cannot do without a collective organisation such as the United Nations. It should, therefore, be the duty of African and Asian countries to seek ways of saving the United Nations from eventual collapse by strengthening it and making it a really representative body.

The other important task facing the Algiers conference is to promote solidarity among states taking part in it. Some of these states do have disputes among themselves. But if differences are aired at such a large summit meeting its very objectives will be lost sight of. The first conference of Asian and African countries held ten years ago set certain aims before it which were later described as the "Ten Principles of Bandung". It may be hoped

Realising Value Of Difference Provides
Key To American Society, Cleveland Says

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The keynote of American society, a U.S. State Department official said Monday, is its diversity.

This is the description that best fits in selecting the society's most prominent feature, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harlan Cleveland told an international publishers group.

Pointing out that the United States is made up of many "racial, national and ethnic groups," Cleveland said these various groups learned in time to tolerate each other. "They discovered easier lesson—but that all others are different, which is a later, harder lesson because it means learning about the value of difference."

In his address before the opening session of the 17th Congress of the International Publishers Association, Cleveland said that much of U.S. foreign policy is really an effort to carry into world affairs what we have learned, here at home about men and women of different nations and

different religions. "What makes diversity work, as we have found here at home, is not men's ability to agree on philosophy or broad principles, but the fact that they can agree on what to do next, while continuing to disagree about why they are doing it," he said.

While there can be general agreement on the necessity for a certain action, Cleveland said, here may be at the same time disagreement over the reasons for the action. He said he thought this was generally true in large organizations, particularly in the United Nations.

Turning to the Publishers' Association itself, he said: "If you had to wait around until a majority of the delegates to the International Publishers Association could agree as to why you were agreeing, you might never be able to adjourn this meeting."

"In every field of international cooperation, what unites our diversity is not so much a paper

agreement on philosophy as a practical consensus on procedure, a pragmatic agreement on how decisions will be made and who will carry them into action. It is no accident that the charter of the United Nations contains four pages of philosophy followed by 40 pages of procedure."

Cleveland told the publishers that if at least a primitive peace can be kept among nations, "then we are going to have an exciting time indeed. And you who publish the words by which we all live and work and play will be at the centre of a new revolution."

The International Publishers Association, which was headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland, was founded in 1896. Its purposes are to uphold and defend the complete freedom of publishers to publish and distribute literary works and to secure international co-operation among publishers. It has member associations in Europe, North America, South America and Asia.

PRESS

At a
Glance

Yesterday's Heyward carried an editorial entitled "Whom Should We Vote For?" The obvious answer, it said, is: "We must vote for good people. Under the Electoral Law women too can stand as candidates. When we try to define who is good and who is bad we come up against difficulties. Some people consider their local mulla to be the personification of goodness. Others think the rich and influential are good and still others put great trust in those who are in the government and hold influential positions."

All these persons may be good, continued the editorial, but in an election we should not think in terms of what a candidate can do for us personally, but of what he should do for the country in general and his constituency in particular.

Parliamentary candidates must have certain essential qualifications. They should be educated and must know the world around them. They should be men with vision and imagination. They should have a clear record of service in their private capacity or with the government. They should be able to present their ideas clearly both orally and in writing and they should be able to think logically.

One may ask: Where are we going to get people like that? There may not be many, but we do have such people. It is the duty of the electorate to find such people and persuade them to stand as candidates. Voters should hold meetings of their own and discuss various possibilities and decide on the person with the best qualifications. We must not support people who we know are seeking to enter Parliament for selfish reasons.

A great responsibility has been placed on the shoulders of the nation, concluded the editorial, and expressed the hope that it will be discharged with care.

Yesterday's *Israh* commented editorially on the Finance Minister's press conference where he gave an outline of this year's budget. It is encouraging to see, said the paper, that the government is succeeding in stabilising its revenues and through various measures has managed to work out a more balanced budget this year. This gives rise to the hope for a brighter economic future for the country.

The editorial explained that a balanced budget does not necessarily mean that revenues should exactly equal expenditure. In fact such a thing does not exist. Balancing of the budget in this manner would represent a stalemate in the economic life of the nation. All nations throughout the world are working to raise their living standards. In developing countries this effort requires funds from extraordinary sources. That is why they have to resort to deficit financing. The reason why our budget has a deficit of Af. 400 million is that, though some of the projects that have been implemented are yielding returns, we have to spend money on more projects.

At the same time, the editorial continued, it is a good thing that there is an additional Af. 352 million in the budget this year to be spent on education, public works, transport, agriculture and communications. It should be realised that we have a long way to go before we can attain our goals. We have to be prepared to make sacrifices and put up with temporary deprivations. In the past our people have proved that they are capable of meeting any challenge and enduring any hardship for the sake of national progress and prosperity. We are sure, concluded the editorial, that they will not fail this time.

ed himself emphatically in favour of retention of four-power responsibility for Germany. The division of Germany is no regional problem, but forms part of the great East-West dispute and is at the same time a source of tension in international politics.

Dr. Schroeder then pronounced

Africa Continues Struggle For Freedom

At their first meeting in Addis-Abraba two years ago the heads of the independent African states affixed their signatures to the Charter of African Unity. So the first African Liberation Day passed in an atmosphere of militant African unity in the anti-imperialist movement. This day was proclaimed as one on which the continent reviewed its forces fighting in the great battle against colonial oppression, as a day of solidarity among all who wanted to see a completely free Africa.

Freedom and unity! In the conditions of the strife the imperialists are fomenting among the African tribes and whole states, true freedom for the African peoples is unthinkable. Unity has developed into the decisive factor in winning the great battle for the full abolition of colonialism.

Only quite recently it seemed to some in the West that while there was an Africa, a continent of untold riches, there were no Africans with their culture and their ancient civilisation. The British historian Toynbee wrote that relatively a short while ago, that is before past war, Africa was a continent without a history or any prospect of having a history in the foreseeable future. The 250 million Africans were looked upon as "adjuncts to Western Europe" and in the eyes of the colonialists were no more than draught cattle.

Post-war reality shattered these notions about Africa. Under the influence of the great victory won over fascism and of the Soviet part in that victory, the Africans categorically declared their wish to be free.

The year of 1960 has gone down in the annals of history as "African Year". There began to disappear from her map the epithets of "British", "French" and "Belgian". Anachronisms today are the still existing "Spanish" Sahara and "Portuguese" Guinea. The UN 24-nation committee is inaugurating its African session in the Zambian capital of Lusaka. The members of this committee have gone out to the continent to decide what should be done to effectively promote the implementation of the Declaration of Granting Independence to the Colonial Countries and Peoples. This document must be realised without delay. The conscience of the peoples imperatively demands that!

Africa is a rich continent accounting for a seventh of the world output of minerals—mostly diamonds, gold, copper and cobalt. However, nearly everything

the earth of Africa yields goes off to other shores.

Liberty has been marching over Africa for the fifth year now. To date 36 countries are independent. The deep-going social transformations occurring in many of them are extremely important. Algeria, the UAR, Ghana, Guinea and Mali have embarked upon truly independent development. The bold reforms effected there are anti-capitalist in character. These countries have set themselves the goal of building socialism.

The independent foreign policy pursued by many of the African countries, together with its basic principles of non-commitment is scaring the imperialists.

Today Africa is not alone in its struggle for its future. The USSR and the Soviet people send the African peoples wishes of stronger independence to those who have won it and freedom to those still deprived of independence. May the radiant sun of freedom forever rise over this continent which has sacrificed so much to win liberty!

(Pravda)

Work Toward Unification Of
Europe Must Continue, Says
W. German Foreign Minister

DURING a lecture to the Protestant Working Group of the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union on May 28 in Bonn, Dr. Schroeder, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that all the participating must subordinate their special national interests to the common interests, in order to prevent stagnation of the work of European unification.

Dr. Schroeder said: "The unification of Europe is just as reasonable, urgent and justified today as it was in the fifties."

There were still differences in opinion between West Germany and France about the way in which a united Europe was to be achieved, about its composition, its tasks and possibilities, its defence and its part in NATO. These should not be played down, but should not be dramatised either. "The reconciliation between the French and German peoples is a precious achievement, which we must preserve from all harm, of which we are firmly convinced that it will survive this epoch."

The Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs then mentioned seven principles by which the Federal government is guided in its European policy:

1. The Federal Government adheres to the goal of providing the new Europe with a democratic and federative constitution.

2. The peculiarities and diversity of the European nations must be preserved. The close ties with one's own country do not preclude simultaneous avowal of European solidarity.

3. No member state may have a predominant position. The new Europe can only consist of free

members with equal rights.

4. Europe must arrive at a common policy in regard to foreign affairs, defence, culture and education. The harmonisation of views required for this purpose cannot be ensured in the long run by consultations alone. Although differences in opinion are unavoidable and justified in any democratic order, we must ensure that Europe speaks with one voice. A transfer of sovereign rights is thus required also in the political sphere.

5. The work of the communities already in existence should proceed undisturbed to completion and the fusion of the communities be accelerated.

6. The new Europe must be open to other European states, who are willing to undertake the same obligations. This applies primarily to Great Britain and other members of the EFTA, but in a more distant future also to the East European countries in so far as they harbour sympathies with our culture and our way of life.

7. The new Europe is not to replace NATO, but to strengthen it. It must be linked with the United States in a close and friendly partnership.

Dr. Schroeder then pronounced

Radio Afghanistan
Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services,
Western MusicUrdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on
62 m bandEnglish Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on
62 m bandRussian Programme:
9:00-9:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs on
62 m bandArabic Programme:
9:30-10:00 p.m. AST 11945 Kcs on
25 m bandGerman Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 9635 Kcs on
31 m band

The above foreign language programmes all include local and international news, commentary, articles on Afghanistan, and Afghan and western music.

WESTERN MUSIC

Daily except Friday 1:05 p.m.—
1:30 p.m.
Friday 12:30 p.m.—1:00 p.m.
On short wave 41 m band.

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Herat, Kandahar, Kabul

Arrival 15:45

INDIAN AIRLINES

New Delhi-Kabul

Arrival 16:15

Kabul-New Delhi

Departure 08:00

Kabul-Kandahar-Herat

Departure 08:15

IRANIAN AIRLINES

Tehran-Kabul

Arrival 10:00

Kabul-Tehran

Departure 11:00

P I A

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival 11:05

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure 11:45

AEROFLOT

Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow

Departure 10:30

T M A

Beirut-Kabul

Arrival 11:00

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122

Police 20507-211 22

Traffic 20159-24041

Radio Afghanistan 24585

New Clinic 24272

D'Afghanistan Bank 20045

Pashany Tejaraty Bank 22392

20703

Bakhtar News Agency 20413

Afghan National Bank 21771

Airport 22318

Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732

Aeroflot 22300

ASTCO 20550-21504

TMA 22255

ETA 22155-22855-22866

KSA 21022

CLM 20097

Iranian Airways 24714-21405

Indian Airlines 22527

BOAC 20220

Pharmacies

Aziz 24131

Phone No. 24231

Watan 21026

Phone No. 24026

Ferhad 23575

Phone No. 24137

Bu-Ali 24137

Phone No. 20079

Shari-Now



The Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers K. Mazurov (left) chatting with the Afghan Ambassador M. Aref (right) at reception given by Aref on the occasion of Afghanistan's Independence Day.

Report Projects 21,000 Tourists Will
Visit Here In 1969; 8,000 Due This Year

Over 21,000 tourists are expected to spend \$2,620,000 in Afghanistan in 1969, according to projections made by Thomas Bartlett who recently completed a study on the future of tourism in Afghanistan for the U.S. Agency for International Development for the Afghan government.

A. W. Tarzi, head of the Afghan Tourist Organisation, recalls that when the bureau was set up seven years ago many people thought it was a joke. In that first year, 1963, the tourists numbered perhaps 200 but this year over 8,000 will visit the country and spend about Af. 54 million.

World TOURS

World tours account for much of the increase. One tour company has booked 18 groups of 20 people each for Afghanistan this year, for instance. Around the world flight fares have increased on the Ceylon, Bombay, Tehran route. A tour company wrote Tarzi that it would save \$100 per person by going from New Delhi to Srinagar to Amritsar to Kabul to Tehran instead of using the usual route.

Nine out of every ten tourists who come, Tarzi says, have heard about Afghanistan from someone who has been here.

"We have not really started a massive advertising campaign yet, although we are in contact with 300 travel agencies, because we cannot accommodate any more tourists. The 110 rooms available at the Spinjar and Kabul Hotels are already completely booked for the summer. Bids are now being considered for a hotel with 200 to 240 rooms and as soon as the foundations for that are laid we will launch an intensive drive advertising the country to tourists," Tarzi said.

Although lack of good accommodation is the primary obstacle, there are other problems. The completion of the major highways will be a big help. Resorts need to be developed. For instance, the Salang can be made into a winter sports area, Tarzi points out. Fishing and hunting can also be developed. All three of the most wanted trophies by hunters can be found in Afghanistan. The first is the Marco Polo sheep, the second the markhor, and the third the ibex.

The Passport and Visa Review Commission in the Ministry of Justice recently took several steps to ease government restrictions on travel in accordance with the first United Nations Travel Conference which was held in Rome in 1963. A tourist now gets permission to travel anywhere in the country for one month without having to register with the police. This is the responsibility of the notelkeeper. This privilege may be extended beyond a month without difficulty. If a tourist comes from a country where he

BY OUR STAFF REPORTER cannot get an Afghan visa, he may get it here at the airport. An exit visa will no longer be required.

To serve the increasing number of tourists, the Tourist Organisation has entered the publishing business on a small scale. The most recent publication is a guidebook to Kabul which came out two weeks ago. Written by Nancy Wolfe, who also wrote the Guide to Bamian, the 170-page book briefly reviews Kabul's history and then details five tours of the city. The first takes one to Babur's Gardens and the Kabul Museum and the second to Balz Hissar, Shohada-i-Salehin and Tepe Marjanan. On the fourth tour one can go from Shahr-i-Nau to Kabul University via Bagh-i-Bala while the fourth tour goes past the Royal Palace to the Airport. Several shrines are included in the fifth tour.

Information is also included about several places within a day's travel of Kabul. These range from Paghman, Istail, Charikar, the Salang Pass, the Tangi Garu and the Lataband Pass to Ghazni.

The book is available for 100 afghanis at the Tourist Organisation's office on the first floor of the

Ministry of Press and Information. Two hundred of the 5,000 copies printed have already been sold.

NEW GUIDEBOOKS

To satisfy her interest about Herat, Mrs. Wolfe is now at work on a book which will contain a large number of pictures as well as delineating that city. Mrs. Annie Dupree is writing a guidebook on Kandahar. To answer the 15 to 20 daily requests for information on Afghanistan, the tourist bureau is preparing a pamphlet with brief descriptions of what to see and how to come. A shipment of 100,000 post cards, including 16 different views, is due from Japan soon. New maps of Kabul city and of Afghanistan have been printed this year and are available at the Tourist Organisation.

Tarzi expects a reorganisation of the Tourist Organisation as soon as the recommendations made by Bartlett are carefully studied. The government will probably handle the promotion of travel while the travel agency part of the organisation now known as Afghan Tours which provides vehicles for tourists, will become an independent agency to handle the business side.

UN Officials Urge
Steps To End Voting
Deadlock By Sept.

UNITED NATIONS, June 2. (AP)—The U.N. Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly suggested Tuesday that steps be taken immediately to make sure that the deadlock over Soviet voting rights is ended before the General Assembly reconvenes Sept. 1.

In a report to the Assembly's 33-nation committee on peace-keeping U. Thant and the Assembly President, Alexei Quason-Sackey of Ghana, asserted that "This undoubtedly is one of the immediate tasks before the committee and must necessarily deserve special attention." The committee has been considering the question of peace-keeping, past and future, since April 23 and the two UN officials have assisted by private consultations. In the committee meetings so far most of the emphasis has been on future operations.

On the question of the controversial article 19 of the UN Charter, which is the centre of the voting deadlock, there has been wide disagreement. Some countries have suggested that the Special Committee agree that the question of the applicability of article 19 should not be raised.

U.S. Calls For
Resumption Of
Disarm Talks

UNITED NATIONS, New York, June 2. (DPA)—The United States yesterday called for the immediate resumption of the 17 nation Geneva disarmament conference.

The United States brought in a resolution before the United Nations Disarmament Commission to this effect and also stipulated that the reconvened conference handle as a matter of urgency atomic weapons ban and work out an agreement on the prevention of the further spread of nuclear weapons.

The Disarmament Commission already has before it two Soviet resolutions calling for the liquidation of all foreign military bases, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, and the conclusion of an international convention on the banning of nuclear weapons.

In contrast to the American resolution, the Soviets want these questions to be discussed at world disarmament conference to be called in the first half of next year.

The United States has taken the position that this is a question for the Assembly and not for the Special Committee.

Paris Plans For
Future But Saves
Best From Past

Along with all the other cities of France, Paris is suddenly having to increase in size as a result of the extraordinary rise in the country's population after the last world war. Stagnating around 40 million inhabitants up to 1939, the French population reached over 48 million in 1964, with an increase of 561,000 in 1963.

Naturally an increase on this scale gives rise to problems that have to be faced by public authorities and town planners responsible for adjusting the "city of light" to these new conditions. In the first place problems of housing, which exist all over France. In addition to many schools and many hospitals, it is planned in 1965 to build 350,000 homes. Then come further problems connected with plans for creating in the city centre itself inside the actual city or Paris, great housing projects or urban centres, set within districts already in existence and to provide housing and places of assembly for this surplus population.

In the case of erecting an absolutely new modern city in open country, like Brasilia for instance, in South America, no problem arises and apart from the process of building itself, there is no cause for apprehension. But when it is actually a case of introducing a large new population, particularly about its comforts, into the heart of a city rich in history, in Paris, the question is obviously quite different. If the town-planners dealing with it bear the artistic aspect in mind, their target might perhaps be summed up as follows: overprinting the middle of a scene by Utrillo with a picture by Bernard Buffet or Fernand Leger. With two such different and opposing views of city life set side by side, it is indeed no easy matter to create the harmony and beauty required.

Two methods are then open to them, between which it does seem that modern architects are having to make their choice. They can operate in small sections, transforming details throughout the city: in the place of a detached two storey residence, setting a ten floor block. Wherever there is a garden, cutting the trees down and digging to sink the foundations of a skyscraper or dime store. That is a method which at any rate has the advantage of attracting hardly any attention and causing no great stir in public opinion.

Another bolder and actually more honest method is that of the big housing projects. It consists of planning, preparing and ultimately carrying into effect a massive building scheme at a spot selected because it seems to be devoid of great charm or historical interest. The effects of urgent town planning are as it were localised and all around that setting of older districts remains intact and unchanged. This method, requiring a tremendous effort on the part of the town-planners and especially of the public authorities, has the immense advantage of safeguarding the greater part of the city and building on its fringe over a strictly demarcated area, a block of new buildings that are quite self-contained.

It is rather when they build those huge skyscrapers in the middle of houses of more modest proportions, in a version adapted

(Contd. on Page 4)

Free Exchange Rates At
D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, June 2.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghanis per unit of foreign currency.

Buying Selling

Af. 72.00 (per U.S. dollar) 72.50

Af. 201.60 (per one pound sterling) 203.00

Af. 1800.00 (per hundred German marks) 1812.50

Af. 1676.37 (per hundred Swiss francs) 1688.01

Af. 1457.49 (per hundred French francs)

Keshawarz Receives Statistical Report On Nangarhar

KABUL, June 2.—Collection of statistical data, especially agricultural statistics, which constitute 90 per cent of the country's statistics, is of prime importance to Afghanistan. On the basis of these data intelligent and wise development plans can be drawn up in the interest of the public.

This view was expressed by Dr. Mohammad Nasser Keshawarz yesterday afternoon when he received a report presented to him by a 50 member statistical delegation after completing its work programme in Nangarhar province.

He said statistics play an important role in international co-operation. This branch of science shows at what economic stage a country stands and how it can raise its national production. It also enables a nation to assess and estimate its rate of economic development annually.

The statistical delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture went to Nangarhar province some time ago to start the first phase of its work for collecting agricultural data.

The delegation visited 61 villages and distributed and filled in 80,000 statistical forms prepared by the Ministry.

An official of the Ministry said the data collected from Nangarhar province will be analysed and coordinated in four months, and will be utilised in drawing up future agricultural plans, especially for improving the living standard of farmers and livestock breeders.

The official added that in the second stage agricultural statistics will be collected in all other provinces of the country later this year and in the following two years.

22 Miners Dead In Southern Japan Mine Explosion

TOKYO, June 2, (Reuter).—Twenty-two dead miners were found last night in an explosion-shattered mine in southern Japan and 223 others were still underground.

Two other bodies were brought to the surface earlier. Of the 552 men working underground when the explosion struck, 277 have so far reached the pithead safely and 28 were brought up injured by rescue teams.

The explosion roared through the pit of the Yamano colliery in Fukuoka, on Japan's main southern island of Kyushu, yesterday afternoon.

It occurred near the bottom of the deep vertical shaft of the mine.

Hanoi's Silence On Talks Deafening, Stevenson Reports

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey, June 2, (Reuter).—Adlai Stevenson, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, said here yesterday the UN would be no more successful in negotiating peace in Vietnam than the United States has been.

"We have made numerous quiet diplomatic efforts to reach Hanoi in the hope of encouraging new negotiations, various friendly nations have tried to convey this message to North Vietnam but there has been no response."

Disarm Talks

(Contd. from Page 1)

The Soviet draft contains a reminder of the major 1961 General Assembly declaration on banning nuclear and thermonuclear weapons. The declaration, in no uncertain terms, outlawed the use of nuclear weapons. N. T. Fedorenko said the Soviet Union attaches great importance to this declaration as an important document reflecting the attitude of the peoples to the lethal nuclear weapons.

McNamara Says U.S. Doubling Nuclear Stockpile In Europe

PARIS, June 2, (AP).—

U.S. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara said Tuesday that the United States is doubling its nuclear punch in western Europe to bolster the forward defence strategy of the North Atlantic treaty (NATO) forces.

The Secretary told in a meeting of NATO Defence Ministers that by this time next year the American stockpile of nuclear warheads on European soil will be twice what they were in 1961. At that time the nuclear warheads in Western Europe numbered "in the thousands."

With this information at hand, the NATO defence ministers gave favourable consideration to McNamara's proposal to share nuclear controls with the allies through a "select committee" of four or five other defence ministers. They agreed that the proposal merits further study.

McNamara brought the ministers up to date on the American nuclear stockpiles to counter reports that the United States is planning to withdraw its nuclear muscle from western Europe. He said such reports are "absolutely untrue." He repeated his remarks later to newsmen.

"In December of 1961 I told the NATO ministers that there were thousands of nuclear warheads on European soil," the Secretary told newsmen. "Yesterday I reported that there has been steady increase over the last four years. Since January of this year there has been a ten percent increase in the stockpile."

McNamara continued: "We now are shipping such a substantial amount that within 12 months the stockpile will be 100 per cent greater than in 1961."

He said the United States strongly supports the NATO forward defence strategy—which means active defence of all NATO territory and precludes any sacrifice of soil in central Europe. This question is of great concern to the West Germans and others on the potential frontline.

"The United States," McNamara said, "strongly supports fulfilling the forward strategy by whatever weapons are required for the defence of the soil of western Europe." This would obviously include a resort to nuclear weapons if they were required.

The Secretary said the stockpiles include warheads for American forces and those which are intended to be used by allied forces in case of conflict. All of them, however, remain in custody of American troops as required by U.S. law.

The warheads were described as tactical, but the Secretary pointed out that their destructive power is so great that there is hardly any distinction between tactical and strategic weapons in this case.

The NATO ministers reendorsed the forward strategy as backed up by nuclear arms, then expressed interest in McNamara's ideas on how the control of this awesome power might be shared by the allies.

The ministers joint communique expressed it this way: "At the conclusion of an extensive and fruitful discussion the ministers reaffirmed their determination to maintain the defensive capability of the alliance and renewed their endorsement of the strategic concept of a forward defence posture. In this connection they also agreed that further consideration should be given to a proposal for ways in which consultation might be improved and participation by interested allied countries

SHIBERGHAN, June 2.—A group of local and foreign experts who are now visiting the northern provinces to demonstrate the use of agricultural machinery arrived in Shiberghan yesterday.

They held demonstrations before a large number of farmers and landowners from Shiberghan and adjoining districts. The farmers were impressed by the demonstrations and promised to submit purchase orders for tractors and other implements to the provincial Department of Agriculture.

extended in the planning of nuclear forces, including strategic forces."

A NATO spokesman said this last sentence referred to McNamara's proposal. As the communique shows, the proposal would share some measure of control over the strategic nuclear forces such as the intercontinental missiles and long range bombers under the U.S. strategic air command (SAC).

The ministers also received a report from a special NATO defence planning committee on military goals and the available resources to meet them. They instructed the NATO permanent council to continue these studies to ensure "the most rational and economic use" of resources to provide forces designed to deter any aggression and, should deterrence fail, able to react swiftly and effectively.

American officials said McNamara's proposed "select committee" is a potentially important development which might meet the proper desires of the NATO countries for a voice in the life-or-death decisions on resort to nuclear weapons.

In their Majesties

Visit France

(Contd. from Page 1)

companied by Georges Pompidou, the French Prime Minister.

Yesterday His Majesty also visited the Guimet Museum in which examples of the Graeco-Buddhic period in Afghanistan are displayed. His Majesty praised the work of French archaeologists in uncovering the history of Afghanistan during their expeditions in the last 43 years.

In the evening His Majesty received heads of diplomatic missions in the French Foreign Ministry building where Their Majesties are staying.

The Afghan Royal couple arrived here on Tuesday from the southern French resort town of Nice, where they had spent the week-end privately.

In an address of welcome at Orly airport, President de Gaulle said: "France is very happy to receive in your person the eminent sovereign of a proud, friendly, and courageous people."

He noted that the modern epoch has reduced the dimensions of the world so that "the political understanding and practical co-operation between Afghanistan and France are based on solid foundations."

Rebuilding Paris

(Contd. from Page 3)

to French conditions and prospects in Paris, that is being done in Paris to-day in the Maine-Montparnasse area.

As is generally known, four immense housing blocks have been planned for the site of the present Montparnasse station and surrounding area. The first has been completed. The term "horizontal building" has been given as a definition implying that its length is far greater than its height, which is already rather above the average two hundred forty metres long, 20 broad and 65 high, the first to be erected of these four gigantic Montparnasse blocks comprises 17 floors, 18 levels, 2,500 windows and a residential wing of 258 flats.

But all around, Montparnasse, the Montparnasse of artists, tourists, colourful shops and bookshops will remain unchanged. The gardens that exist in the midst of all the old streets will not be encroached upon. They will just be like the parks before the Military School which have the Eiffel Tower right over them and they will be better appreciated for their quiet charm all the year round and the way they grow green and flower again with the coming spring.

Japan Won't Oppose USSR Participation At Algiers Meeting

TOKYO, June 2, (AP).—Foreign Minister Etsusaburo Shiina said Tuesday Japan will take an "elastic stand" on the question of the Soviet Union participating in the second Afro-Asian conference in Algiers June 29.

Shiina told the lower house foreign affairs committee that Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's government decided to "refrain from expressing outright opposition" to Moscow's participating in the conference if Soviet Union insists on its representation at the Assembly.

Shiina said Japan has reversed its earlier stand.

The government had expressed reluctance to the Soviet Union's presence at the conference. This was made known during a meeting with Vladimir M. Vinogradov, Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo, at a meeting late last week.

Shiina Tuesday said Japan's official position is to avoid trouble so that the conference can be carried out in a friendly atmosphere.

Japan's reluctance to having Soviet Union at the meeting was that Japan, like the majority of Asian nations, did not regard Moscow as being a part of Asia.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film **THE SUNDOWNERS**.

Mardan District In Pakhtunistan Reported Tense

KABUL, June 2.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, says that the Pakistan government has arrested Nisar Ahmad and Mohammad Shah residents of Charsada, on charges of taking part in nationalistic activities.

The Pakistan government has also arrested and jailed in Peshawar eight other nationalists of Halimzai tribe.

The report added that due to the pressure exerted by the Pakistani authorities the situation in Mardan district is tense.

ADVTs.

JOB WANTED

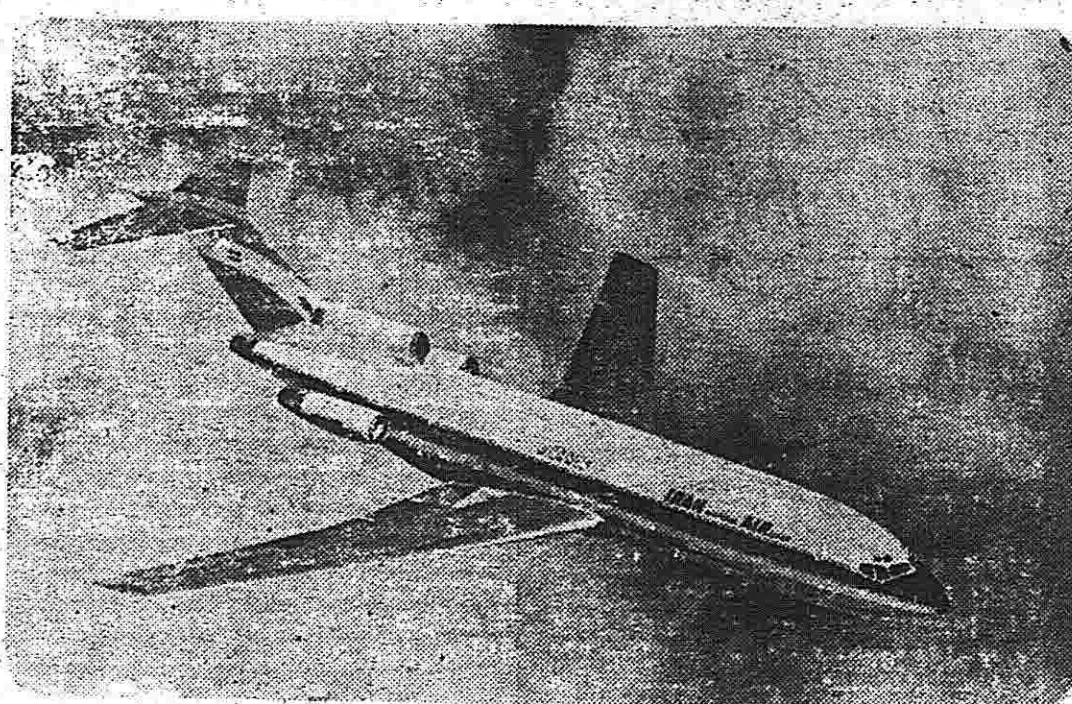
Young, university educated, experienced civil engineer, industrious, well versed in English, good at office procedures, seeks immediate opening in any capacity. please reply Box 1, Kabul Times.

HORSE SHOW

Friday, June 4 at the Military Club on the Airport Road. Begins at 9:30 a.m. Admission fee: Adults Af. 20 children Af. 10. Proceeds to go to local charities.



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